

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 20th Feby., 1873.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 3rd December, invites attention to the complaint published in a journal of the *Anjumán* at Gonda, as to the need of providing bridges for the *nullahs* and rivulets lying on the road leading from Lucknow to Bul-tampore via Mouzah Bungain: a passenger now suffers great trouble and inconvenience.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, of the 6th December, has a leader on Police. The object is to show that the way in which inquiries are conducted into criminal cases by the Police is far from being satisfactory, and to warn officers not to place too much reliance on their reports in passing judgment on criminal cases, unless they have satisfied themselves as to their truth by means of personal and private investigations.

The *Panjábi Akhbár*, of the 7th December, in a communicated article, draws attention to a peculiarly wicked practice resorted to by the zemindars of Thung (Punjab), in order to bring Government officials with whom they happen to be on bad terms into disgrace. They cause the buneahs of their villages, who of course are entirely at their disposal, to enter a certain sum in their ledgers as paid to such an official as a bribe. On the basis of this entry a suit is brought into

Court against the official, which terminates in the poor man's conviction.

The writer calls upon Government to direct its attention to the grievance, and see that in cases of the kind referred to the giver of the bribe is punished equally with the receiver, and too much reliance is not placed on the bunneah's ledgers ; and he further suggests the need of passing an order relating to the account-books kept by native bankers and mahajuns, so as to prevent the latter from adding or altering any items, or employing other shifts and tricks for cheating the public.

The same paper states, on the authority of a correspondent at Bunnoo, that the people of that part of the country are very dirty in their habits. They wear squalid clothes, and keep the dirt of their houses collected for a month or two, before removing it. The food of the people, especially at marriage feasts, is disgusting.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Punjáb* of the 8th December, is of opinion that, unless the following measures are adopted, an effective check can never be put to bribery :—

(a) A special officer, similar in position to the Superintendent of the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, with a suitable staff of assistants, should be appointed for suppressing the crime.

(b) It should be ruled that in case of proving the crime, the giver of the bribe will not be held punishable.

(c) Care should be taken to compare the present means of Government officials with that possessed by them before their employment in the public service, and to ascertain whether the increase is justified by their lawful income. Also, a watchful eye should be kept over the income and expenditure of the officials.

The same paper remarks that, with a view to give full effect to the order issued by the Punjab Government, ruling

that no lumberdar should be nominated as such whose share has either been sold or mortgaged, or who is under a liability, it is necessary as a preliminary step that a return should be prepared by the Deputy Commissioner of each district, after due inquiries, showing all particulars connected with the lumberdars of each pergunnah as to their liabilities, and the transfer or mortgage of their shares.

The *Akhmál-ul-Akhbár*, of the same date, has an article on Police, in which the writer calls in question the propriety of leaving the prosecution of criminal cases committed to court by the Police in the hands of that body. It is observed that in all such cases the Police attend the Court along with the criminals, and conduct discussions like pleaders and mooktars. Such a course is extremely objectionable, by preventing criminals from making correct statements through fear of the Police, and thus enabling the latter to verify their own assertions, to conceal their unlawful procedure, and to get the cases decided in the way they wish.

The writer concludes by urging on Government the necessity of taking steps for putting a stop to the unlawful procedure of the Police, and precluding them from the exercise of undue authority.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 10th December, quoting the *Sho-la-i-Túr*, states, that in spite of the exertions made by Government for checking bribery, zemindars and talookdars in the hope of their own gain, bribe Government officials with whom they have to deal, while clever officials find opportunities for indulging in their unfair practices. As an instance of this, it is mentioned that at the time of the recent Settlement, the talookdars of Oudh gave handsome bribes in the shape of money, shawls, horses, &c., to the Settlement officials in hopes of being saved from over-assessment; but, unfortunately, owing to the strict supervision of the higher officers, they have been sadly disappointed in their expectations, and the money

given away by them in bribes has been lost for nothing, thereby subjecting them to a double misfortune.

The writer concludes by remarking that the *jumma* fixed in Oudh under the new Settlement is certainly too heavy, and by inviting the attention of Government to the fact.

The *Benares Akhbár*, of the 12th December, in alluding to the case of Baboo Gunput Ram, luggage clerk, Allahabad Railway Station, urges on Government the necessity of calling upon the Railway Company to assign a suitable maintenance allowance for the family of the deceased. The Baboo has left a young widow and an infant child, whom his untimely death has rendered utterly helpless.

In its columns of local news, the same paper reports that in certain quarters of the city (Benares), especially Chet Gunje, Ausan Gunje, &c., bad characters freely indulge in gambling, and, what is worse, rob persons whom they happen to find alone of their money and other property.

The editor wonders why the Police take no notice of all this, and concludes by expressing his conviction that the Police must have a secret understanding with *budmashes*, as was asserted in a late issue of the *Allygurh Institute Gazette*.

The *Mukhbir-i-Sádiq*, of the 24th January, mentions, on the authority of a correspondent of the *Lauh-i-Mahfúz*, the following serious cases of robbery said to have happened in Dera Ismael Khan :—

(a) A Hindoo, who was travelling in company with another from Kolachee to Dera, was killed with a sword by the latter with the aid of an Affghan, for the sake of Rs. 200 which were in his possession. On inquiries being made, the offenders were arrested and put into custody.

(b) Three persons in the employ of some bankers at Dera, who were on their way to Mooltan with Rs. 12,000 in cash, were robbed of the money by dacoits near Mouzah Bhil,

In Bukkur. The district authorities are making inquiries, but no trace of the offenders or the property has yet been discovered.

(c) A caravan of merchants, travelling from Dera to Mooltan, with Rs. 3,000 worth of silk and Rs. 9,000 in cash, was plundered near Scholia by a gang of fifteen or sixteen *budmashes*, and robbed of the money, the silk having been saved.

The correspondent regrets that the people of those parts of the country should not use currency notes through their ignorance, and should incur loss of life and property by carrying money with them in a journey.

The *Khair-Khwāh-i-Alām*, of the 5th February, learns from a correspondent at Seepree (Gwalior) that the contractors of transit duties there practise great extortions on the people. No fixed rules are observed in the collection of the customs, and, what is worse, duties are forcibly levied even within the limits of the Sudder Bazaar, which is under the British rule. The writer wonders why neither the Gwalior nor the English Government takes notice of the grievance.

The correspondent also invites attention to the number of thieves in the Sudder Bazaar, who are said to have such influence as to divide a portion of the profits of the bunnahis of the bazaar. This state of things is attributed to the negligence of the Police *employés*, who, for want of any higher officer to exercise supervision over them, pass their time in luxury and idleness.

The *Majmá-ul-Bahráin*, of the 6th February, in its columns of local news, mentions the particulars of a serious case of theft which took place in the city (Loodhiana). A *pāndan*, containing jewels valued at Rs. 17,064, which was placed in a wooden box in the female apartments of Prince Sufder Jung, was found missing on the morning of the 27th Janu-

ary. A report of the theft was made to the Police, who on making search found the *pândan* lying empty in a dilapidated house at the back of the Prince's palace. Beyond this, no trace of the stolen property has yet been discovered. A notice has been issued by the Police offering a reward of Rs. 250 to any one who traces out the thieves and the property.

The *Roznâmîcha*, of the same date, in its columns of local news, states that the bad characters in Lucknow have in these days devised a new mode of practising violence. They take away gentlemen's caps and turbans in the public streets, and expose them to open disgrace : several instances have recently happened. In one of these a *budmash* made off with a Nawab's cap at Gholam Husein's Bridge ; while in another, a moonshee who is employed in the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Office, received a similar treatment. "It appears to us," the writer remarks, "that thieves would have the law of Hukeem Mahdee Ali Khan's time revived, which was to the following effect :—

"It is the Emperor's order that no one should use arms, and that each and all should wear a woman's cloak, instead of a turban."

In another article, the editor invites attention to a peculiar kind of nuisance. One W. Foster has set up a slaughterhouse in Zamboor Khana, where he kills swine for sale. This is extremely hateful and offensive to the people of the neighbourhood, both Hindoos and Musalmans, especially because birds and quadrupeds take away the bones and pieces of the flesh and drop them into houses.

A correspondent of the *Panjâbi Akhbâr*, of the 8th February, who is an *employé* of the Executive Engineer's Office, Umballa, states that having occasion recently to go towards Daoodpore on duty, he found the whole of the road and the bridges in Jugadhree sadly out of repair, and full of ruts and

cavities, thereby rendering them almost impassable. Last year when the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab passed that way in the course of his annual tour, and his carriage suffered damage, orders were issued by His Honor to the Tehseeldar of Jagadhree to set the road in repair, but no effect has been given to them till now.

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette*, of the same date, notices the prevalence of thefts in Agra. Omitting numerous petty thefts, the editor mentions a few of the principal cases which have happened recently, the particulars being as follows :—

(a) A theft was committed at the house of Lala Nund Kishore, mohurrir of the Criminal Court, and property worth Rs. 900 was stolen away.

(b) A similar case occurred at the house of Mahomed Panah, Raisaldar, the amount of loss being Rs. 3,000.

(c) On the 24th December, money and property (value Rs. 9,000 in all) were robbed from a gharry and palanquin by a gang of dacoits at a place 25 miles distant from Agra, and a man and a woman were wounded in the assault. The spot where the incident took place is said to have been only half a mile distant from the Bhurtpore Police-station ; but, strange to say, no aid of any kind was afforded by the Police to the unfortunate victims.

The Police are making inquiries, but no trace of any of the cases or the offenders concerned has yet been found.

The *Urdu Akhbár* of the same date, repeats the same complaint. It is stated that scarcely a day passes when one or two thefts do not happen in the city. Besides the cases already noticed, the writer mentions the following as being very serious ones :—

(a) A grain-seller has been robbed of the whole of his property, and been completely ruined in consequence.

(b) A theft occurred at the house of a jeweller, residing in mohallah Belungunje, the amount of loss being Rs. 1,17,000, or (another has it) Rs. 1,50,000. The poor man has been utterly undone by this shock.

A search is being made by the Police, but no trace has hitherto been discovered.

The *Kárnámah*, of the 10th February, in its columns of local news, prefers a similar complaint relating to the city of Lucknow. It is asserted that some cases occur almost every night in one mohullah or other. Only recently a theft was perpetrated at the house of Raghun Pershad and Kedar Nath; while a serious case happened in mohulla Yaseen, in which Gunga Deen, bunneah, and his wife were murdered by being strangled, and the corpses thrown into a well. No trace of the offenders has been discovered in either case.

The editor goes on to say that one mohullah, Station, Wuzeer Gunje, is the only exception where any serious cases have not happened since the appointment of Bukshish Nubee as jemadar. This official has displayed a singular proof of his energy and intelligence by tracing out all the 11 thefts which took place in his place of duty during the month of January, and recovering nearly the whole amount of property; and the writer thinks that the jemadar's services should be rewarded by promotion, in order to give encouragement to others.

The same paper condemns the new arrangements connected with the money order system, introduced since the beginning of the current month. The editor enters into a full detail of the tedious processes, which have to be undergone under the new arrangements, and the consequent delay and inconvenience suffered by the public in cashing the orders, and which have altogether nullified the benefits hitherto derived by the money order system. It may easily be conceived what hurtful delay must unavoidably occur in pay-

ment when a paper has to pass through numerous hands in two offices for the completion of the usual process of copying, signing, booking, and what not ; and the writer feels sure that if the arrangements in question continue, the money order system will entirely decline, and the hoondee system, which had ceased to be an attraction to the public, will revive with full vigor.

For the above reasons, the writer fails to see what Government could possibly gain by the adoption of a system which is hurtful alike to the people and the Government, except that the money order agent will now be allowed a fixed pay, which will be somewhat less than the income from fees ; and he points out the desirability of facilitating, rather than encumbering, the money order system.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 11th February, has a long communicated article on the baneful consequences resulting from the use of *maduk* and *chandu* (preparations of opium for smoking). The subject has already been exhausted in the articles which have appeared from time to time in newspapers, and especially in the article published in a number of the *Meerut Debating Society's Journal*; and need not, therefore, be recapitulated here. As before, Government is asked to issue a legal prohibition against the use of the drugs.

The *Roznámcha*, of the same date, in its columns of local news, gives particulars of the behaviour of some drunken European soldiers in Mohulla Naya Ganw (Lucknow), on the 9th February. Such was the disturbance caused by them, that all communication with the mohulla was stopped, and the inhabitants shut up the doors of their houses. Nevertheless, the soldiers forced entrance first into the house of Lala Bhugwan Das, an *employé* of the Railway Office, and then into the gardens of Baboo Khetur Nauth Bose, where they committed much mischief ; and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were driven out, the Police through fear, remaining

silent spectators of this scene of violence and spoliation all the while.

The editor regrets that, though complaints of the mischief done by allowing European soldiers to go in the city in a state of intoxication are so often brought to the notice of the authorities, no steps are taken by them for putting an effective stop to the grievance.

The *Naj'-ul-Azim*, of the same date, invites attention to the clever tricks employed by certain bad characters in Jhung (Punjab) for cheating the public. Among these tricks one is to go to a village, mark the figure, size, &c., of some horse, buffalo, or other animal belonging to the inhabitants, and then report to the Police that an animal of such a description which was their property, has been stolen away. After a few days they again go to the Police and state that they have discovered a trace of the lost animal, and lodge complaint in court, prove their claim by the help of false witnesses, and thus succeed in getting possession of another's property, and obtaining the conviction of the rightful owners besides.

Similarly, they forge bonds in some rich man's name, get them registered with the aid of tutored witnesses, and on the expiration of the term put down in the bond, sue in court for the money, and of course succeed in obtaining a decree in their favour.

The *Kavi Vachán-Sudhá* of the 12th February, publishes complaints of the taxes levied at the Allahabad *Magh* fair, noticed in detail in the *Selections* from time to time, and regrets that Government should take no notice of the grievance. It is added, that notwithstanding the vast income from the taxes, no efficient arrangements are made for the convenience of the pilgrims—even the road leading to the sacred river being suffered to remain in a very bad and dusty state.

The editor concludes by blaming the local English paper for passing over the grievance in silence.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

A correspondent of the *Rajputána Social Science Congress Gazette*, of the 7th February, praises the Maharajah of Puttiala for his high appreciation of learned and accomplished men, of which he has recently given a singular proof. One Khwaja Budr-ood-deen Ali (*alias* Khwaja Aman), having prepared and published an Urdu version of the *Bostan-i-Khiyal*, a voluminous work in Persian by Mir Taqi, presented the first three volumes of it, which were then ready, to the Maharajah. His Highness admired the style of the book, which is pronounced by the correspondent to be flowing and dulcet, and as a public proof of his recognition of the author's merits, honoured him with a high position and a *khillut*, together with Rs. 1,000 in cash, in a public durbar, and promised further aid to enable him to finish the work.

The *Benares Akhbár*, of the 13th February, repeats the complaint as to the prohibition against the sounding of the *sunkh* (the conch blown by the Hindoos at the time of worshiping their deities) in the Hindu temples in the Rampore State. The grievance is especially prevalent in the villages ceded to the State by the English Government, and has caused great disaffection among the people.

The editor cannot understand why, unlike all other Native States, where Hindoos and Musulmans enjoy full liberty in the performance of the rites of their respective creeds, the Rampore State should allow such intolerance, and calls upon Government to interfere in the matter.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjumán-i-Panjáb*, of the 7th February, criticizes the order recently laid down by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, binding all English teachers in the Government schools in those Provinces, drawing below Rs. 100, who have not passed the L. A., or Entrance

Examination of the Calcutta University, to undergo an examination in November next, on pain, if they show incapacity of being excluded from service in the Educational Department. It is remarked that the order has created great sensation in the North-Western Provinces, and has caused such anxiety in the minds of the teachers, that many of them cannot pay proper attention to their duties. In the writer's opinion, the measure is certainly a hard one, and he sees no reason why, if the poor teachers in question are to be subjected to the ordeal, the L. As. and B. As. of the Calcutta University, who are in many instances far inferior to them in literary ability, should not share the same fate. In a word, justice requires either that the teachers receiving below Rs. 100 per mensem be subjected to the examination equally with those drawing a higher salary, or that the former should be exempted from it likewise.

The *Nagri Prakash*, of the same date, notices a similar kind of order, said to have been passed in Berar, according to which all teachers of schools of the higher class there, who are not graduates of the Calcutta University, will have to undergo an examination after every six months.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá*, of the 12th February, in a communicated article, remarks that for want of efficient supervision over the books published by native presses, works of a worthless character, which are the productions of incompetent men, and others which are either of an inferior rank or immoral tendency, are largely printed at them, to which it is owing that native publications fail to be attractive to the public, while native presses have fallen into disrepute.

To remove this evil the writer suggests that a special order should be passed by Government to the effect, that no books should be published at any press until they have been previously examined and approved of by an authorized society nominated for the purpose.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been received up to 20th February, 1873 :—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
					1872.	1872.
1	<i>Núr-ul-Absar,</i>	...	Urdu,	Bi-Monthly,	Decr. 1st	9th
2	<i>Ab-i-Hayát-i-Hind,</i>	...	Urdu-Hindi,	Ditto, ...	" 1st	10th
3	<i>Jalwa-i-Túr,</i>	...	Urdu,	Weekly, ...	" 1st	10th
4	<i>Urdu Akhbár,</i>	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	1st	10th
5	<i>Almorah Akhbár,</i>	...	Urdu-Hindi,	Almorah, ...	" 1st	10th
6	<i>Samaya Vinod,</i>	...	Ditto,	Nynee Tal, ...	" 1st	10th
7	<i>Amír-ul-Akhbár,</i>	...	Urdu,	Loharoo, ...	" 1st	10th
8	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Panjáb,</i>	...	Ditto,	Goojranwalla, ...	" 1st	10th
9	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbár,</i>	...	Ditto,	Delhi, ...	" 1st	10th
10	<i>Najm-ul-Akhbár,</i>	...	Ditto,	Meerut, ...	" 1st	10th
11	<i>Mayo Gazette,</i>	...	Ditto,	Delhi, ...	" 1st	10th
12	<i>Mangal Samáchár,</i>	...	Urdu-Hindi,	Baiswan, ...	" 1st	11th
13	<i>Mufid-i-Am,</i>	...	Urdu,	Agra, ...	" 1st	12th
14	<i>Rámnámaḥ, ...</i>	...	Ditto,	Lucknow, ...	2nd	10th
15	<i>Roznámcha,</i>	...	Ditto,	Daily, ...	2nd	10th
16	<i>Dabda-i-Sikandari,</i>	...	Ditto,	Rampore, ...	2nd	10th
17	<i>Patiāla Akhbár,</i>	...	Ditto,	Patiāla, ...	2nd	11th
18	<i>Sádiq-ul-Akhbár,</i>	...	Ditto,	Bhawalpore, ...	2nd	13th
19	<i>Oudh Akhbár,</i>	...	Ditto,	Lucknow, ...	3rd	10th
20	<i>Shola-i-Túr,</i>	...	Ditto,	Cawnpore, ...	3rd	10th
21	<i>Roznámcha,</i>	...	Ditto,	Lucknow, ...	3rd	10th
22	<i>Matla-i-Núr,</i>	...	Ditto,	Cawnpore, ...	3rd	10th
23	<i>Tahzib-ul-Akhbár,</i>	...	Ditto,	Allygurh, ...	3rd	10th
24	<i>Roznámcha,</i>	...	Ditto,	Lucknow, ...	4th	11th
25	<i>Akhbár-i-Alam,</i>	...	Ditto,	Meerut, ...	5th	13th
26	<i>Roznámcha,</i>	...	Ditto,	Lucknow, ...	"	"

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	1872.	DATE.	DEC.	14th Decr. 16th	14th Decr. 16th
27	Vidyā Vilas,	...	Jummoo, Delhi,	Weekly, Tri-Monthly, ...	...	5th	6th	"	"	"
28	Khair Khwāh-i-Alam,	...	Allygurk,	Weekly, ...	...	6th	6th	"	"	"
29	Alligurk Institute Gazette,	...	Lucknow,	Bi-Weekly, ...	...	6th	6th	"	"	"
30	Oudh Akhbār,	...	Meerut,	Weekly, ...	...	6th	6th	"	"	"
31	Lawrence Gazette,	...	Lahore,	Ditto, ...	...	6th	6th	"	"	"
32	Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb,	...	Lucknow,	Daily, ...	...	6th	6th	"	"	"
33	Roznāmcha, ...	...	Jeypore,	Weekly, ...	...	6th	6th	"	"	"
34	Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette	...				7th	7th	"	"	"
35	Meerut Gazette,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
36	Nir-ul-Anwār,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
37	Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
38	Roznāmcha,	...				Ditto,	Daily,	"	"	"
39	Koh-i-Nur, ...	...				Ditto,	Weekly,	"	"	"
40	Panjābī Akhbār,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
41	Urdu Akhbār,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
42	Jalwa-i-Tūr,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
43	Khair Khwāh-i-Panjāb,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
44	Akmal-ul-Akhbār,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
45	Najm-ul-Akhbār,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
46	Roznāmcha,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
47	Kārmānah, ...	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
48	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari, ...	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
49	Patiada Akhbār,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
50	Oudh Akhbār,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
51	Shola-i-Tūr,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
52	Matla-i-Nur,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
53	Nasim-i-Jaunpore,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"
54	Agra Akhbār,	...				Ditto,	Ditto,	"	"	"

56	<i>Benares Akhbár,</i> <i>Oudh Akhbár,</i>	17th Hindi, Urdu,	17th Benares, Lucknow,	Weekly, Bi-Weekly,	17th 13th 17th 1873.
57	<i>Mukhbir-i-Sadiq,</i>	Ditto,	Ditto,	Weekly, Bi-Monthly,	14th 18th " 1873.
58	<i>Samaya Vinod,</i>	Urdu-Hindi, Urdu,	Nynee Tal, Bijnour,	... Weekly, Ditto,	15th " 16th " 24th " 26th
59	<i>Naiyir-i-Akbar,</i>	Ditto,	Lucknow,	... Ditto,	19th " 22
60	<i>Mukhbir-i-Sadiq,</i>	Urdu-Hindi, Urdu,	Gwalior,	... Ditto,	13th " 22
61	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Agra,	... Ditto,	11th " 22
62	<i>Khurshid-i-Jahánsáb,</i>	Urdu,	Gwalior,	... Ditto,	12th " 22
63	<i>Muslíd-i-Am,</i>	Ditto,	Urdu-Hindi, Ditto,	... Weekly, Ditto,	17th " 22
64	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>	Urdu-Hindi, Urdu,	Jodhpore,	... Ditto,	2nd " 3rd " 3rd " 22
65	<i>Márvár Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Bhawalpore,	... Ditto,	11th " 22
66	<i>Sadiq-ul-Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	Jaunpore,	... Ditto,	11th " 22
67	<i>Nasim-i-Jaunpore,</i>	Ditto,	Lucknow,	... Ditto,	11th " 22
68	<i>Roznámcha,</i>	Ditto,	Moradabad,	... Ditto,	11th " 22
69	<i>Strachey Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	... Ditto,	11th " 22
70	<i>Akhbár-i-Am,</i>	Ditto,	Delhi,	... Ditto,	11th " 22
71	<i>Mayo Memorial Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Tri-Monthly,	... Ditto,	5th " 22
72	<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Alam,</i>	Ditto,	... Ditto,	... Ditto,	5th " 22
73	<i>Rohilkund Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	... Ditto,	... Ditto,	5th " 22
74	<i>Roznámcha,</i>	Ditto,	... Ditto,	... Ditto,	5th " 22
75	<i>Ditto,</i>	Ditto,	... Ditto,	... Ditto,	5th " 22
76	<i>Majma-ul-Bahrain,</i>	Ditto,	... Ditto,	... Ditto,	5th " 22
77	<i>Naiyir-i-Akbar,</i>	Ditto,	Loodhiana,	... Ditto,	5th " 22
78	<i>Roznámcha, ...</i>	Ditto,	Bijnour,	... Ditto,	5th " 22
79	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Lucknow,	... Ditto,	5th " 22
80	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i>	Urdu-English,	Allygurh,	... Ditto,	7th " 22
81	<i>Shams-ul-Akhbár,</i>	Urdu,	Meerut,	... Ditto,	7th " 22
82	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfúz,</i>	Ditto,	Lucknow,	... Ditto,	7th " 22
83	<i>Rajputána Social Science 'Congress Gazette.</i>	Ditto,	Moradabad,	... Ditto,	7th " 22
84	<i>Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,</i>	Ditto,	Jeypore,	... Ditto,	7th " 22
85	<i>Nagri Prakásḥ,</i>	Hindi,	Lahore,	... Ditto,	18th " 22
86	<i>Muhibb-i-Hind,</i>	Urdu,	Meerut,	... Ditto,	1st week " 22

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Language.	Locality.	When Published.	Date.	Date of Receipt.
87	Urdu Delhi Gazette,	...	Agra,	Weekly,	Feby.	11th
88	Núr-ul-Anwár,	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	8th	11th
89	Koh-i-Núr;	...	Lahore,	Ditto,	8th	11th
90	Panjábi Akhbár,	...	Ditto,	Ditto,	8th	11th
91	Jalwa-i-Túr,	...	Meerut,	Ditto,	8th	11th
92	Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,	...	Lucknow,	Ditto,	8th	11th
93	Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,	...	Goojranwalla,	Ditto,	8th	12th
94	Rohilkhund Akhbár,	...	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	8th	12th
95	Urdu Akhbár,	...	Delhi,	Daily,	8th	13th
96	Roznámcha;	...	Lucknow,	Weekly,	8th	13th
97	Najm-ul-Akhbár,	...	Meerut,	Ditto,	8th	13th
98	Akmal-ul-Akhbár,	...	Delhi,	Ditto,	9th	13th
99	Khair Khwáh-i-Qudh,	...	Lucknow,	Ditto,	9th	13th
100	Gwalior Gazette,	...	Gwalior,	Ditto,	9th	13th
101	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,	...	Rampore,	Ditto,	9th	13th
102	Pattiala Akhbár,	...	Pattiala,	Ditto,	10th	14th
103	Kárnámah, ...	...	Lucknow,	Ditto,	10th	14th
104	Malwah Akhbár,	...	Indour,	Ditto,	10th	14th
105	Roznámcha,	...	Lucknow,	Daily,	10th	14th
106	Agra Akhbár,	...	Agra,	Tri-Monthly,	10th	15th
107	Márwár Gazette,	...	Jodhpore,	Weekly,	10th	15th
108	Sádiq-ul-Akhbár,	...	Bhawalpore,	Ditto,	10th	15th
109	Oudh Akhbár,	...	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	11th	16th
110	Matla-i-Núr,	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	11th	16th
111	Naf-ul-Azim,	...	Lahore,	Ditto,	11th	16th
112	Nasim-i-Jaunpore,	...	Jaunpore,	Daily,	11th	16th
113	Roznámcha,	...	Lucknow,	Weekly,	11th	17th
114	Strachev Gazette,	...	Moradabad,	Daily,	11th	17th
115	Roznámcha,	...	Lucknow,	Daily,	12th	17th

ALLAHABAD : {
The 28th February, 1873.}
SOHAN LAL,
Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

